Final Exam Study Packet
Date: 12/5/18
LATN 101-01 - Introduction to Latin 1

<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>

- 1 new sentence pattern:
  - **passive:** subject + passive verb (+ abl. of agent or abl. of means)
- new info about an existing sentence pattern:
  - **linking:** the *passive voice* of *factitive verbs* can be used in a linking sentence pattern:
    - *ille habetur bonus rex.* That man is considered a good king.

Dependent Clauses: introduced by subordinating conjunction, often ended by verb
- confine everything that belongs to the dependent clause to the dependent clause!

laetī sumus (**quia eōs vidēbimus).**

<u>NOUNS</u>

General notes:
- 4th decl. gen. sg. ending: **-ūs**
- 5th decl. gen. sg. ending: **-ēī (after vowel), -eī (after consonant)**

4th decl. M/F: vultus, vultūs, m.

vultus	vultūs
vultūs	vultuum
vultuī	vultibus
vultum	vultūs
vultū	vultibus

4th decl. N: cornū, cornūs, n.

cornū	cornua

cornūs	cornuum
cornū	cornibus
cornū	cornua
cornū	cornibus

Special 4th decl. noun: domus
- takes some endings from the 2nd decl.

domus	domus
domūs	domuum
domuī	domibus
domum	**domōs***
domō*	domibus
domī* (locative)	

5th decl.: diēs, diēī, m./f.
diēs	diēs
diēī	diērum
diēī	diēbus
diem	diēs
diē	diēbus

New Case Uses (Chps. 12-16):
- **dative**: w/ adjectives
- **accusative**: extent/length of space
  - degree
- **ablative**: agent
  - specification/respect

New Case:
- **locative:** place where
  - only for names of towns, small islands, other words (e.g., *bellum*)

Locative endings:
1st decl. sing. = **-ae**; 1st decl. pl. = **-īs**
2nd decl. sing. = **-ī**; 2nd decl. pl. = **-īs**
3rd decl. sing. = **-ī/e**; 3rd decl. pl. = **-ibus**
4th decl. = [**domī**]
5th decl. = **-ē**

Miscellany: towns, small island, *domus*, *rus* omit preposition in acc. of motion toward and abl. of motion from

navigāmus domum. // navigāmus domō.

ADJECTIVES

possessive adjectives:

meus, -a, -um (1st sg.) = "my"
noster, nostra, -um (1st pl.) = "our"

tuus, -a, -um (2nd sg.) = "your"
vester, vestra, -um (2nd pl.) = "your (pl.)"

suus, -a, -um (3rd sg./pl., reflexive) = "his own, her own, its own, their own"

suus, -a, -um **vs.** eius, eōrum, eārum
- suus, -a, -um ALWAYS reflexive (possessor = subject)
- eius, eōrum, eārum indicates a difference (possessor != subject)

ille <u>suam</u> uxorem amat.
ille <u>eius</u> uxorem amat.

PRONOUNS

pronoun: a word that stands in place of a noun

relative pronoun: pronoun that *relates* a clause back to an **antecedent** to give more information about it

relative pronoun

quī	quae	quod
cuius	cuius	cuius
cui	cui	cui
quem	quam	quod
quō	quā	quō

quī	quae	quae
quōrum	quārum	quōrum
quibus	quibus	quibus
quōs	quās	quae
quibus	quibus	quibus

relative clause: contains relative pronoun and a verb, plus optional things like prepositional phrases, adjectives, etc.

"The relative takes its case from its place in its own space":
- relative pronoun takes gender and number from antecedent
  - BUT its **case** from its function within the relative clause

puerōs quī in agrīs laborant vocābō.
mīles cui clarum nōmen erat in aciē pugnābat.

reflexive pronouns: pronouns that refer *back* to the subject

1st person reflexive = 1st person personal (meī, mihi… / nostrum, nostrī…)
2nd person reflexive = 2nd person personal (tuī, tibi… / vestrum, vestrī…)
3rd person reflexive = suī (gen.), sibi (dat.), sē/sēsē (acc.), sē/sēsē (abl.)

if 1st or 2nd person pronoun, need to ask:
- what is the person and number of my pronoun?
- what is the person and number of my verb?
- if =, pronoun is reflexive
- if not =, pronoun is personal

mē videō.
tē video.

same math needs to be done for possessive adjectives (meus, tuus, etc.)

VERBS

General Notes:

PASSIVE VOICE: subject *receives* the action of the verb, rather than performing it

The girl **is loved.**
The war **had been fought.**
You all **will have been seen.**

present system passive personal endings:

-r	**-mur**
-ris/re	**-minī**
-tur	**-ntur**

Conjugate the present system passive off the 1st and 2nd principal parts.
Conjugate the perfect system passive off the 4th principal part.

See remaining pages for full passive paradigm charts.

(An asterisk * indicates a form that doesn't follow a regular pattern or what you might expect from the active system in terms of vowel changes, etc.)

1) 1st conjugation: **amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus**

Present (present passive infinitive: amārī)

amor	amāmur
amāris	amāminī
amātur	amāntur

Imperfect

amābar	amābāmur
amābāris	amābāminī
amābātur	amābantur

Future

amābōr	amābimur
amāberis*	amābiminī
amābitur	amābuntur

Perfect (perfect passive infinitive: amātus esse)

amātus, -a, -um sum	amātī, -ae, -a sumus
amātus, -a, -um es	amātī, -ae, -a estis
amātus, -a, -um est	amātī, -ae, -a sunt

Pluperfect

amātus, a, -um eram	amātī, -ae, -a erāmus
amātus, a, -um eras	amātī, -ae, -a erātis
amātus, a, -um erat	amātī, -ae, -a erant

Future Perfect

amātus, a, -um erō	amātī, -ae, -a erimus
amātus, a, -um eris	amātī, -ae, -a eritis
amātus, a, -um erit	amātī, -ae, -a erunt

2) 2nd conjugation: **moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus**

Present (present passive infinitive: monērī)
moneor	monēmur
monēris	monēminī
monētur	monentur

Imperfect
monēbar	monēbāmur
monēbāris	monēbāminī
monēbātur	monēbantur

Future
monēbor	monēbimur
monēberis*	monēbiminī
monēbitur	monēbuntur

Perfect (perfect passive infinitive: monitus esse)
monitus, -a, -um sum	monitī, -ae, -a sumus
monitus, -a, -um es	monitī, -ae, -a estis
monitus, -a, -um est	monitī, -ae, -a sunt

Pluperfect
monitus, -a, -um eram	monitī, -ae, -a erāmus
monitus, -a, -um eras	monitī, -ae, -a erātis
monitus, -a, -um erat	monitī, -ae, -a erant

Future Perfect
monitus, -a, -um erō	monitī, -ae, -a erimus
monitus, -a, -um eris	monitī, -ae, -a eritis
monitus, -a, -um erit	monitī, -ae, -a erunt

3) 3rd conjugation: **scrībō, scrībere, scrīpsī, scrīptus**

Present (present passive infinitive: scrībī)
scrībor   scrībimur
scrīberis*   scrībiminī
scrībitur   scrībuntur

Imperfect
scrībēbar   scrībēbāmur
scrībēbāris   scrībēbāminī
scrībēbātur   scrībēbantur

Future
scrībar   scrībēmur
scrībēris**   scrībēminī
scrībētur   scrībentur

**Note the long -ēris, versus the short -eris in the 2nd sg. present.

Perfect (perfect passive infinitive: scrīptus esse)
scrīptus, -a, -um sum   scrīptī, -ae, -a sumus
scrīptus, -a, -um es   scrīptī, -ae, -a estis
scrīptus, -a, -um est   scrīptī, -ae, -a sunt

Pluperfect
scrīptus, -a, -um eram   scrīptī, -ae, -a erāmus
scrīptus, -a, -um eras   scrīptī, -ae, -a erātis
scrīptus, -a, -um erat   scrīptī, -ae, -a erant

Future Perfect
scrīptus, -a, -um erō   scrīptī, -ae, -a erimus
scrīptus, -a, -um eris   scrīptī, -ae, -a eritis
scrīptus, -a, -um erit   scrīptī, -ae, -a erunt

4) 3rd - io conjugation: **capiō, capere, cēpī, captus**

Present (present passive infinitive: capī)

capior	capimur
caperis*	capiminī
capitur	capiuntur

Imperfect

capiēbar	capiēbāmur
capiēbāris	capiēbāminī
capiēbātur	capiēbantur

Future

capiar	capiēmur
capiēris	capiēminī
capiētur	capientur

Perfect (perfect passive infinitive: captus esse)

captus, -a, -um sum	captī, -ae, -a sumus
captus, -a, -um es	captī, -ae, -a estis
captus, -a, -um est	captī, -ae, -a sunt

Pluperfect

captus, -a, -um eram	captī, -ae, -a erāmus
captus, -a, -um eras	captī, -ae, -a erātis
captus, -a, -um erat	captī, -ae, -a erant

Future Perfect

captus, -a, -um erō	captī, -ae, -a erimus
captus, -a, -um eris	captī, -ae, -a eritis
captus, -a, -um erit	captī, -ae, -a erunt

5) 4th conjugation: **serviō, servīre, serviī OR servīvī, servītus**

Present (present passive infinitive: servīrī)
servior   servīmur
servīris   servīminī
servītur   serviuntur

Imperfect
serviēbar   serviēbāmur
serviēbāris   serviēbāminī
serviēbātur   serviēbantur

Future
serviar   serviēmur
serviēris   serviēminī
servietur   servientur

Perfect (perfect passive infinitive: servītus esse)
servītus, -a, -um sum   servītī, -ae, -a sumus
servītus, -a, -um es   servītī, -ae, -a estis
servītus, -a, -um est   servītī, -ae, -a sunt

Pluperfect
servītus, -a, -um eram   servītī, -ae, -a erāmus
servītus, -a, -um eras   servītī, -ae, -a erātis
servītus, -a, -um erat   servītī, -ae, -a erant

Future Perfect
servītus, -a, -um erō   servītī, -ae, -a erimus
servītus, -a, -um eris   servītī, -ae, -a eritis
servītus, -a, -um erit   servītī, -ae, -a erunt